

# SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #21, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 5, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**10.8 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria

U.N. – June 2014

**6.4 million**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Syria

U.N. – June 2014

**3.0 million**

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2014

**1,180,000**

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

UNHCR – September 2014

**830,000**

Syrian Refugees in Turkey

UNHCR – September 2014

**614,000**

Syrian Refugees in Jordan

UNHCR – September 2014

**215,000**

Syrian Refugees in Iraq

UNHCR – September 2014

**140,000**

Syrian Refugees in Egypt

UNHCR – September 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.N. reports that the Syria conflict death toll exceeds 191,000 people and the refugee total surpasses 3 million people.
- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) delivers food assistance to 4.1 million people in August.
- The adoption of U.N. Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2165 improves the U.N.'s humanitarian access in Syria.
- Relief agencies continue to report deteriorating humanitarian conditions due to the protracted conflict.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$472,072,924
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$897,505,844
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$1,038,058,549

**\$ 2,407,637,317**  
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- According to an August 22 U.N. report, the conflict in Syria had resulted in more than 191,000 deaths as of April 2014—more than double the figure last reported by the U.N. in July 2013. On August 21, the U.K.-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights estimated that violence in Syria had resulted in the death of more than 180,000 people, including approximately 58,800 civilians, since the conflict began in March 2011.
- On August 29, UNHCR reported that the number of Syrians seeking refuge outside of the country had surpassed 3 million people—an increase of more than 1 million people from August 2013. Approximately 6.4 million Syrians, more than 50 percent of whom are children—remain displaced inside the country.
- Following attacks by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the Sinjar District of Iraq's Ninewa Governorate that began in early August, tens of thousands of Iraqis fled into Syria's Al Hasakah Governorate; the majority of the refugees have since departed Syria into the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). As of August 26, UNHCR reported that approximately 6,000 Iraqi refugees remained in Al Hasakah Governorate's Newroz camp—which formerly housed Syrian internally displaced persons (IDPs)—and an estimated 3,000 refugees were residing in nearby areas. UNHCR and other relief agencies, including a USAID/OFDA-funded non-governmental organization (NGO) working with Syrian IDPs in Al Hasakah Governorate, are assessing and responding to the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi refugees in Syria. As of August 19, the USAID/OFDA partner had provided more than 1,500 relief supply kits, including plastic sheeting, blankets, solar lamps, and other relief items, benefiting an estimated 8,600 Iraqi refugees. UNHCR also reports that more than 4,700 Syrians residing in the IKR have returned to Syria since August 1.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In August, the U.N. reported improved humanitarian access to populations in Syria for the first time in six months, largely due to the adoption of UNSCR 2165 on July 14. Since implementing UNSCR 2165—which authorized cross-border delivery of humanitarian aid by the U.N. and its partners without the need for approval by the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG)—the U.N. has reported delivering nine shipments of supplies to Syria from Jordan and Turkey. The first five shipments delivered supplies for approximately 110,000 people in Aleppo, Dar'a, Idlib, and Latakia governorates.
  - Despite the U.N.'s improved access in August, the U.N. and other humanitarian actors report that they continue to face significant challenges reaching many people in need in Syria, particularly the 241,000 people in besieged areas. In a statement to the U.N. Security Council on August 28, U.N. Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator Kyung-wha Kang reiterated that the overall humanitarian situation in Syria continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing conflict. SARG-imposed administrative hurdles and operational constraints on NGOs hamper aid deliveries, while armed actors and ongoing conflict continue to constrain access to people in need. In addition, the advancement of ISIL and other extremist groups continues to pose a significant threat to humanitarian operations, according to the U.N.
  - REACH—a humanitarian information management initiative of the U.N. Operational Satellite Applications Program and two NGOs—recently conducted humanitarian assessments in the northern Syria cities of Al Hasakah, Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Dayr az Zawr, and Qamishli that highlighted new and ongoing access constraints. Volatile security conditions are widely restricting access to basic goods, utilities, and services among local populations, particularly IDPs. Persistent fighting between SARG forces, moderate opposition groups, and extremist elements is also hampering access to markets and medical facilities, exacerbating humanitarian needs in conflict-affected and isolated areas. Relief agencies expect the humanitarian situation to deteriorate further in the coming months due to increased insecurity and the resulting impediments to humanitarian access.
  - The U.N. and other humanitarian actors continue to closely monitor the security situation in Syria and explore options to continue expanding the reach of humanitarian assistance. The U.N. plans to continue cross-border operations from Jordan and Turkey in the coming months and intends to begin operations from Iraq as appropriate, in addition to expanding its operations from Syria's capital city of Damascus. The U.N. estimates that the adoption of UNSCR 2165 may improve U.N. access to up to 2.9 million people inside Syria.
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## AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- WFP reported delivering food assistance for 4.1 million people inside Syria in August—the largest number of people reached in one month since the conflict began. WFP partly attributed its improved access to U.N. cross-border operations under UNSCR 2165, but also noted an increase in deliveries from Damascus across conflict lines. Between mid-July and September 2, the agency crossed lines of control to provide food to more than 580,000 people, a 320 percent increase from the 137,000 people reached in the preceding six weeks.
- A recent REACH food security assessment conducted in partnership with UNHCR and WFP determined that increasing food prices are negatively affecting food security in Syria. Populations in areas that are not receiving bread subsidies are particularly vulnerable to inflated food prices. The rising cost of fuel is a contributing factor to higher food prices, as fuel is required to produce food and transport it to markets. Households that cannot afford fuel are also unable to cook the food humanitarian agencies provide. In addition, ongoing fighting regularly impedes the delivery of food assistance in Syria.
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) report that the ongoing conflict and drought conditions in Syria will likely result in poor agricultural outputs in 2014, particularly wheat harvests, resulting in higher food prices and increased food insecurity among crisis-affected households. WFP and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported in May that national wheat production levels in 2014 may be 52 percent lower than in 2013.
- USAID/FFP has provided more than \$204 million for emergency food assistance in Syria to date in FY 2014, including nearly \$163 million to WFP. USAID/FFP has also provided WFP \$262.5 million to date in FY 2014 to support food assistance to Syrian refugees in neighboring countries, making the USG the single largest supporter of WFP emergency food assistance operations for the Syria crisis. In addition, USAID/FFP-supported food assistance through NGOs reaches populations in Syria inaccessible to WFP. Through WFP and NGO partners, USAID/FFP provides food assistance to more than 3.2 million Syrians each month, including more than 2.4 million people in Syria and approximately 800,000 Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. In total, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$897.5 million for food assistance to populations inside Syria and Syrian refugees since the crisis began in March 2011.

## WASH

- Damaged water infrastructure and frequent power disruptions resulting from the ongoing conflict, combined with low levels of rainfall and hot summer weather, have resulted in water shortages and polluted water supplies across Syria, according to the U.N. and the NGO consortium Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS). The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the current availability of safe drinking water in Syria is one-third the pre-crisis level, and the ongoing conflict has damaged or destroyed one-third of water treatment plants.
  - In late July and early August, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted hygiene promotion activities for 4,900 IDPs and constructed latrines for more than 3,800 people to respond to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs at IDP camps in Idlib Governorate.
  - USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$16 million to date in FY 2014 to address Syria's emergency WASH needs. With USAID/OFDA assistance, partners are working to expand access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, including through emergency repairs of water treatment plants, improved sanitation facilities and services, and hygiene promotion activities to encourage positive health practices, such as correct hand-washing and water-handling methods, among crisis-affected populations in Syria. Since the beginning of the conflict, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$49 million for emergency WASH response activities throughout Syria.
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## HEALTH

- The lack of access to clean water, combined with overcrowded and unsanitary IDP facilities, is resulting in an increased risk of waterborne disease outbreaks, particularly in areas experiencing heavy violence, according to ACAPS. In addition, continuous population movement, limited access of patients and medical workers to health facilities, and shortages in medicines and medical services in Syria resulting from the ongoing conflict are also contributing to the deteriorating health situation, WHO reports.
- On July 30, WHO and SARC delivered approximately 10 metric tons (MT) of surgical and medical supplies to besieged communities in eastern areas of the city of Aleppo. The delivery included antibiotics, sterile gauze, syringes, and medicines for more than 22,300 people. On July 28, WHO and SARC also delivered 5 MT of medical supplies to support approximately 24,000 people in the besieged town of Madamiyet Elsham in Rif Damascus Governorate. The delivery of the medical supplies was the first to reach Madamiyet Elsham since October 2012, according to WHO.
- Since the Palestine Red Crescent Society reported 100 suspected cases of typhoid in the besieged Palestinian neighborhood of Yarmouk in mid-July, State/PRM partner the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has delivered typhoid medical kits—including antibiotics, health care supplies, and water purification tablets—to benefit approximately 250 vulnerable people in the community. In addition, UNRWA provided 1,500 people with life-saving medicine to treat chronic diseases, as well as vitamins and nutritional supplements. UNRWA also established a temporary health care point in early August to detect and treat typhoid, as well as other medical conditions. The delivery of medical supplies to Yarmouk marks the first medical distributions in the area by UNRWA since December 2012, according to the U.N.
- From July 1 to August 31, implementing organizations supported by USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) provided an estimated 33,500 women with reproductive health services—including emergency obstetric care, safe delivery, and family planning services—in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Damascus, Dayr az Zawr, Dar'a, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rif Damascus, and Tartus governorates. UNFPA supports approximately 200 obstetricians, gynecologists, midwives, nurses, and social workers to expand access to reproductive health services inside Syria.
- Between July 28 and August 27, a USAID/OFDA NGO partner expanded its health care services in southern Syria, providing more than 60,000 medical consultations and 6,000 surgeries, a significant increase from the approximately 30,000 to 35,000 consultations conducted in previous months. In addition, a USAID/OFDA partner provided nearly 960 health consultations in three clinics in Idlib Governorate during the week of August 18. During the same period, the partner also distributed more than 3,700 dignity kits—which contain items such as soap, sanitary napkins, and other personal hygiene supplies—in 16 IDP camps in Idlib.
- Since the conflict began, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$183 million to support emergency health care interventions in Syria, including nearly \$86 million to date in FY 2014.

## REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

### *Regional*

- On August 29, UNHCR reported that the number of Syrians seeking refuge outside of the country had surpassed 3 million people—an increase of more than 1 million people from August 2013. UNHCR attributes the rise in Syrian refugees to an upsurge in fighting in Syria and the resultant deteriorating humanitarian conditions. Refugees arriving in neighboring countries report increasing difficulty finding employment inside Syria, in addition to rising food and commodity prices and deteriorating services, including access to health care. UNHCR is working with 150 humanitarian organizations to provide assistance to the Syrian refugees, but reports needing an addition \$2 billion by the end of 2014 to meet the refugees' urgent humanitarian needs.
- The U.S. government, through State/PRM, has provided more than \$1 billion to Syria and the region since the start of the Syrian conflict, including nearly \$403 million in FY 2014, to meet the humanitarian needs of internally displaced populations in Syria, refugees, and other populations of concern in neighboring countries.

### *Egypt*

- To better assist approximately 3,000 Syrian refugees residing in Egypt's northeastern town of Mansoura who were traveling more than 65 kilometers to collect and use their WFP-provided food vouchers, WFP opened a new distribution center in the town and commenced distributions at the site on August 18.
- With USG funding, UNHCR and its implementing partners are providing monthly cash grants to help vulnerable Syrian refugees in Egypt meet basic needs. In July, UNHCR distributed cash assistance to nearly 31,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees, representing more than 20 percent of the registered Syrian refugee population in Egypt. UNHCR also addressed protection concerns, counseling nearly 70 people on issues such as sexual and gender-based violence and loss of documentation, in addition to conducting two training sessions for staff of NGO partners aimed at increasing their general understanding of the rights of refugees under international law.

### *Iraq*

- With ISIL in control of the town of al-Qaim in Iraq's Anbar Governorate, USG partner UNHCR remains unable to directly access the nearby al-Obaidi refugee camp, impeding UNHCR from verifying population figures or addressing the protection concerns of both Syrians within the camp and Syrians living in non-camp settings in the surrounding area. While most U.N. agencies and international NGOs have halted their activities in al-Qaim and the al-Obaidi camp, UNHCR's local NGO implementing partner continues to provide some services to refugees on an ad hoc basis. In the first two weeks of August, the implementing partner performed routine maintenance on kitchens, bakeries, and latrines within the camp and distributed wheat, flour, and kerosene. Physicians working with the NGOs also continue to provide medical assistance in the camp but report shortages of medicines for chronic diseases.
- On August 21, a WFP implementing partner delivered 1,300 WFP food parcels to al-Obaidi refugee camp, the first delivery of food assistance to the camp since June due to insecurity. The food assistance benefited all of the more than 1,000 camp residents, according to WFP, which plans to dispatch additional parcels to the camp in the coming weeks.

### *Jordan*

- With USG support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to provide vaccinations for Syrian refugees upon arrival in Jordan. Between August 5 and 18, IOM immunized approximately 860 newly arrived Syrian refugees against measles and nearly 900 refugees against polio. To date, more than 181,000 Syrian refugees have received polio and measles immunizations in Jordan's Za'atri refugee camp. IOM has also screened approximately 417,000 Syrian refugees for tuberculosis and confirmed around 140 suspected cases since March 2012. IOM collaborates with partners and the Jordanian Ministry of Health to provide tuberculosis screening and therapy and conduct awareness-raising activities in camps and urban communities in Jordan.
- Between May and July, a USG partner supplied relief commodities to Syrian refugees in transit facilities along the Syria–Jordan border, including approximately 520,000 meals for an estimated 30,000 Syrian refugees in four temporary transit facilities in the northeastern border area, as well as 150,000 food bars and nearly 40,000 juice packs. The partner also delivered 47,000 bottles of water, 200 blankets, and 60,000 hygiene items, such as soap, diapers, and sanitary pads, to refugees at the transit facilities. In addition, the partner supported the Jordanian Royal Medical Services' efforts to provide medical aid to recent arrivals along the northeastern border area by offering basic medicines for children, wound-dressing materials, and other medical equipment.



- During the month of July, State/PRM partner UNFPA provided reproductive health services to refugees, including nearly 9,800 women and girls residing in Jordan's Azraq camp, and sensitized more than 4,100 women with reproductive health messages in UNFPA-supported centers. UNFPA also provided case management and psychosocial services to more than 130 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and offered legal representation and referrals to other specialized centers. Additionally, UNFPA hosted awareness-raising sessions for approximately 3,600 women, men, boys, and girls in camps and communities on GBV-related issues, services available, and referral pathways.
- UNRWA continues to provide Palestinian refugees from Syria in Jordan with free primary health care in 24 clinics across Jordan, as well as hospital referrals for secondary and tertiary care. Since January, Palestinian refugees from Syria have received nearly 12,700 consultations, including more than 1,500 consultations in July, in UNRWA clinics in Jordan. UNRWA assesses that, overall, Palestinian refugees from Syria residing in Jordan have sufficient access to health care, with 98 percent of beneficiaries reporting they receive medical care when needed.

### Lebanon

- UNRWA assists Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon through a cash transfer program that provides beneficiaries with monthly food and housing assistance credited to debit cards. In July, UNRWA provided more than \$1.2 million for food and more than \$1.1 million in housing assistance to benefit more than 41,100 Palestinian refugees from Syria.
- UNRWA and WFP have signed a memorandum of understanding to support a cash-for-food assistance program for Palestinian refugees from Syria who are currently residing in Lebanon. Under the agreement, WFP will provide UNRWA with up to 50 percent of the funds required to ensure that Palestinian refugees in Lebanon receive food assistance through December 2014. The amount credited by UNRWA to each Palestinian will match the amount provided to other Syrian refugees from WFP—currently \$30 per month. Director of UNRWA in Lebanon Ann Dismorr recently noted that the UNRWA and WFP partnership is important to ensuring food security for Palestinian refugees from Syria living in Lebanon, adding that the refugees have become increasingly vulnerable and rely extensively on UNRWA services.
- IOM is supporting six primary health care centers in Lebanon—four in the south and two in eastern Bekaa Valley—with subsidized consultations, medications, and reimbursements for medical and administrative staff. Between August 2 and 15, more than 1,800 Syrian refugees and 120 Lebanese host community members and returnees received primary health care consultations at the IOM-supported centers. Additionally, the centers conducted antenatal care visits for more than 270 women and provided vitamin-A supplements, as well as polio, measles, and rubella vaccinations, for approximately 135 children. IOM is also supporting a mobile medical unit to reach Syrian refugees and host communities in need of medical support in southern Lebanon; the unit provided approximately 270 consultations to refugees and 150 consultations to members of the Lebanese host community in early August.
- With USG support, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) is increasing activities to mitigate water scarcity among Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese host communities. In June, more than 100,000 people benefited from improved access to safe water through the installation of five water pumps in Bekaa Valley. Additionally, installation of more than 40 chlorination systems is ongoing in South Governorate and Mount Lebanon to improve water quality in the two regions. UNICEF also started a pilot program to assess and improve the management of solid waste in more than 20 municipalities of Bekaa Valley and North Governorate.
- The continued presence of Palestinians from Syria in refugee camps throughout Lebanon exerts additional pressure on water supply sources and networks and sewage and drainage systems, as well as operations related to the camps' solid waste management. In response, UNRWA is upgrading the water infrastructure in the Palestinian refugee camps by rehabilitating and upgrading the existing water wells and providing additional water sources, including through the drilling of new boreholes. Additionally, UNRWA is connecting shelters that primarily host Palestinian refugees to water supply distribution systems. UNRWA is also carrying out necessary repairs and rehabilitation to sewage and drainage systems. To accompany its infrastructure works, UNRWA is implementing environmental health promotion campaigns in all 12 camps that host Palestinian refugees from Syria.
- UNHCR is supporting secondary health care for obstetrics and emergency care for registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Extremely vulnerable refugee patients may qualify for secondary health expense coverage of up to 100 percent, while other refugees pay a co-share of 25 percent. Some UNHCR implementing partners may cover a portion of the costs not supported by UNHCR, such as expenses for longer-term chronic conditions. Since January, approximately 29,200 Syrian refugee patients have received secondary health care treatment at UNHCR-supported hospitals.

## Turkey

- During the month of July, IOM provided transportation assistance to more than 2,600 Syrian refugees in Turkey's Adiyaman camp to help them access health care services and social facilities outside of the camp. IOM transported more than 50 people to Malatya camp for orthopedic and prosthetic treatments and provided transportation services for approximately 20 Syrian refugees moving to another camp. Since January, IOM has provided transportation assistance to more than 21,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey.
- Since December 2013, IOM has assisted approximately 32,300 Syrian refugees living outside of refugee camps in Turkey's Hatay Province. IOM delivered relief items, including blankets, mattresses, carpets, pillows, bed linens and diapers for babies. Households were prioritized for assistance based on their living conditions, family size, vulnerability, and expressed needs. IOM also provides extremely vulnerable populations with food vouchers; nearly 3,000 households have benefited from the voucher program from April through July.

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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On July 29, the E.U. announced a contribution of an additional €50 million—approximately \$67 million—to help the most vulnerable populations affected by the Syria conflict. To date in 2014, the E.U. has provided €150 million—more than \$200 million—to support humanitarian aid in response to the conflict in Syria.

### CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the SARG in March 2011, President Bashar al-Asad pledged legislative reforms. However, reforms failed to materialize, and SARG forces loyal to President al-Asad began responding to demonstrations with violence, leading armed opposition groups to retaliate.
- At a November 2012 meeting in Doha, Qatar, Syrian opposition factions formed an umbrella organization—the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, also known as the Syrian Coalition (SC). The USG recognized the coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people on December 11, 2012. On March 19, 2013, the SC established the Syrian Interim Government, which opposes the SARG and is based in decentralized locations throughout opposition-held areas of Syria.
- Shortly after its formation, the SC established the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) to coordinate humanitarian aid to Syria. The USG, other donors, and NGO representatives meet with the ACU on a regular basis to share information regarding identified needs, current and planned assistance, and challenges to providing aid.
- The U.N. Security Council adopted UNSCR 2139 on February 22, 2014, pressing the SARG and other armed actors to allow unfettered humanitarian access for relief aid workers in Syria. The resolution identified priority areas for emergency relief aid, and the U.N. is releasing monthly reports tracking progress on implementing the resolution's objectives and access gains, as well as persistent access impediments.
- On July 14, 2014, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted UNSCR 2165, authorizing U.N. cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations without SARG approval. The new resolution permits the U.N.'s use of four border crossings from Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq—in addition to other crossings already in use by U.N. agencies—for delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria. The resolution also establishes a monitoring mechanism—under the authority of U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and with the consent of the neighboring countries—to ensure that deliveries across these border points contain only humanitarian items.
- Syria hosts approximately 540,000 Palestinian refugees, with more than 80 percent living in and around Damascus. Intense fighting in and around Palestinian camps and neighborhoods has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that almost all of the 540,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria are directly affected by the conflict and 270,000 are displaced inside the country. Some 80,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria have fled to neighboring countries. Syria also hosts an estimated 39,500 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

**USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$156,734,734
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Syria	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$22,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$13,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Syria	\$1,852,009
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$200,086,743</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$41,806,723
WFP	Syria Emergency Operation (EMOP)	Syria	\$162,845,900
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$18,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$10,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$102,250,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$102,750,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$28,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$467,152,623</b>
<b>STATE/PRM<sup>3</sup></b>			
ICRC	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$31,000,000
IOM	Relief Commodities, Border Transport, Health	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$4,600,000
NGO Partners	Health, Protection, Education, WASH, Shelter, Psychosocial, Mental Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	\$31,674,328
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	\$7,100,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt, Regional	\$171,800,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection, Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$82,900,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$73,500,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$402,974,328</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$1,070,213,694</b>

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$252,290,317
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$383,353,221
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$582,724,280
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013</b>	<b>\$1,218,367,818</b>

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2012<sup>1</sup>

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$19,695,864
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$47,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$52,359,941
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012</b>	<b>\$119,055,805</b>

<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014</b>	<b>\$2,407,637,317</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Approximately \$12.8 million in funding was committed in FY 2012 and obligated in FY 2013.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 5, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Total includes \$10 million announced in FY 2013 for obligation by State/PRM in FY 2014.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- The USG encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).